THE

WEEKLY INSPECTOR.

"Of those men who have overturned the Liberties of Republics, the greatest number "have begun their career by paying an obsequious court to the People—commencing "DEMAGOGUES, and ending TYRANTS." HAMILTON.

Vol. I.] NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1806. [No. 4.

FROM DR. CAUSTICK.

Mr. Editor of the WEEKLY INSPECTOR,

ALTHOUGH, as a *garreteer-poet*, I am one of the *highest* order of characters in New-York, and can *overlook* with vast disdain the grovelling herd, who creep on the earth's *dirty surface*, yet I sometimes condescend to doff my dignity, and also my night-cap, and mingle with common mortals:—And, during the late Miranda trial, I actually did even let myself down to a level with your great vulgar and your little vulgar; your men, who,

As to their intellects, are but so so,
Yet vow they'll be uppermost, whether or no:

And your men, whom

Altho' the mad many are blind to their merits,
Old Time will enrol with our masterly spirits.

Well, and as I was a saying, I descended from my proximity to the stars, as Horace says, and, partly by persuasion, and partly by dint of the right of the strongest, elbowed my way into the midst of a large building, which I think they term the temple of Themis. In an elevated site in this temple, the Goddess, (madam Themis herself) in the shape of the Hon. Judge T-l-m-dge, sat like another Minerva in the guise of a Mentor.

But how great was my astonishment, when I heard that the testimony adduced in this famous trial, went to implicate the very men who had ordered the prosecution. I could scarcely forbear bursting into the exclamation:

——Quis talia fando,
Myrmidonum, dolopumve, aut duri miles Ulyssei
Temperet a lachrymis *?

Indeed I stood for some minutes as if I had been petrified to a pillar of porphyry; or metamorphosed into a block of Louisiana mountain rock-salt!—What! what! what! are these men, who, from their exalted stations in society, are looked up to as patterns of morality; and who therefore, ought to be bright exemplars for young republicans? And are they guilty of the most *nefarious double dealing* in concerns which affect the property, the reputation, and even the lives of their fellow-citizens? And shall they test the purity of their republican principles, by trampling on the Judiciary, which is a most essential branch of the Republican system†? I retired shuddering with apprehension, lest such examples

* This we will *do* into English for the behoof of Captain Cheetham. What *rib-breaking bully* would not bellow like a bull on such a most dolorous occasion?

† The following letter, which is reported to have been read by Judge Patterson from the bench, July 14th, contained a most outrageous contempt of the authority of the court.

To the Honourable, the Judges of the Circuit Court, for the district of New-York.

"We have been summoned to appear on the 14th of this month, before a special Circuit Court of the United States, to testify on the part of William S. Smith and Samuel G. Ogden. Sensible of all the attention due to writs of subpœna issued in these cases, it is with regret that we have to state that the President of the United States, taking into view the state of our public affairs, has specially signified to us that our *official duties*, cannot, consistently therewith, be at this juncture dispensed with. The court, we

might have a woful effect on the manners and morals of the rising generation. In a meditating mood I ascended my aery, prosing and poetizing, and at length broke out in the following

SOLILOQUY ON THE MIRANDA TRIAL.

Wel', now, if I had a son
As roguish as M-d-s-n,
I'd give the young urchin
A terrible birching.

And had I another
As bad as his brother,
A child of no promise,
Like Emperor Thomas;—

Whate'er might the fuss be,
Like an old Doctor Busby (1),
I'd tickle his hide well,
To save him from Bridewell.

For true enough was it,
That in M-d-s-n's closet
Was sifted and plann'd the
Whole scheme of Miranda (2).

The same scheme, 'tis true,
Mr. J-ff-r-s-n knew,
And in teeth of the law did
Look on and applauded:

Went hand in glove with
Mess'rs Ogden and Smith (3);
And therefore must be
Much the worst of the three.

Thus, in cases of treason,
They pardon, with reason,
The fag end of the gang,
But the leaders *they hang*.

We know he was seeking
A sort of a sneaking
Attack upon Spain,
Like a coward in grain.

But when he at last did
Behold his plan blasted,
He ran like a rat
From a house falling flat!

No compunction did feel
To turn on his heel,
And undertake trimming his
Participes criminis.

And had not a Jury
Arrested his fury,
It had been their fate
To fall victims of state.

Yes, just such a thing
As happen'd to Byng,
When the poor man was shot;
And prithee—for what?—

Why, administration
Bamboozled the nation,
And sacrific'd Byng,
That themselves might not swing.

I think that we read
In the old Cyropœd,
How Cyrus taught youth
To stick to the truth.

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trust, will be pleased to accept this as a satisfactory explanation of our failure to give the personal attendance required; *and it must be uncertain whether at any subsequent period, the absence of heads of departments, at such a distance from the scene of their official duties, may not equally happen to interfere with them.* We respectfully submit whether the object of the parties in this case, may not be reconciled with public considerations, by a commission, issued with the consent of their counsel and that of the District Attorney of the United States, for the purpose of taking our respective testimonies." Signed, &c.

In Great-Britain it would be thought a monstrous stretch of arbitrary power, for the King to specially signify to any officers of the crown, that their official duties could not be so far dispensed with that they might give their attendance in a court of justice, in compliance with the requisitions of a subpœna. The proposition of Mr. Madison and co. relative to being examined *by a commission*, was not a little curious: its language is this—We will not obey the order of court; but we will submit to an injunction of a different nature, *of our own prescribing.*

(1) *This pedagogue disciplinarian is alluded to by Pope, in the following lines:*

When lo! a spectre rose, whose inder hand
Held forth the virtue of the dreadful Wand:
His beaver'd brow a birchen garland wears,
Dropping with infant's blood and mother's tears.
O'er every vein a shuddering horror runs;
Eton and Winton shake through all their sons:
All flesh is humbled; Westminster's bold race,
Shrink and confess the genius of the place:
The pale boy-senator yet tingling stands,
And holds his breeches close with both his hands.
Dunciad, B. IV.

(2) "*Immediately after his arrival at Washington, Miranda visited the secretary of State: in his first interview he informed the secretary that he desired to make an important and confidential communication to the government, &c.*" "*Gen. Miranda then opened to the Secretary of State his object in coming to the United States,*" *&c. &c. Ogden's Memorial.*

(3) "*The conference, (to wit: that of Madison and Miranda,) ended with an intimation on the part of the Secretary of State, that whatever might be done, should be discretely done: and with the understanding on the part of General Miranda, that though the government would not aid his enterprise,* it met its approbation and encouragement, and that it would not be opposed." *Ogden's Memorial.*

Moreover, Montesquieu
Points out with a fescue,
That truth in all cases
Is Liberty's basis (4).

Sage Paley proceeds,
That there's lying in deeds (5);
And Buller and I
Call deception a lie (6).

Though I'd not say I'd
Say somebody lied,
Because, I declare
That I honour—his chair.

He meant, I've no doubt,
One thing to hold out,
And in case of a pother
To shift to another.

And when out of place,
I will say to his face,
Lord, sir, I despise
Your paltry disguise:

You are too apt to flam it,
As you did with one Hamet (7),
(What's his name) Caramanli,
How some people can lie!

I say, furthermore,
There lies at your door

The guilt! sir, the guilt!
OF THE BLOOD WHICH WAS SPILT (8)!!

'Tis clear as the sun,
Had your duty been done,
These men could have not
Been concern'd in the plot.

You have heard often times,
If you tolerate crimes,
When you ought to forbid them,
The law says you did them.

I hate your vile plan
For taking a man
By one hand like a brother,
TO STAB WITH THE OTHER (9)!

I'll put you a case, man,
Concerning a base man;
Which case will compare
With your's to a hair.

A watchman, as sentry,
Was plac'd in an entry,
Which led, we are told,
To treasures of gold (10);

This sentry, night jobbers,
Thieves, ruffians, and robbers,
Had attempted, we learn,
To plunder and burn (11).

And the man had his orders,
Respecting marauders,
Exactly like these,
Which I'll state, if you please:

Should rogues threat and swagger,
With gun, pistol, dagger,
Of their weapons first strip them;
To the round-house then ship them.

Or should you hear mention
Any hostile intention

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(4) "*There is no great share of probity necessary to support a monarchical or despotic government; the force of the laws in one, and the Prince's arm in the other, are sufficient to direct and maintain the whole. But in a popular state one spring more is necessary, namely, virtue.*" *Nugent's Montesquieu, p. 28, 4th edit.*

(5) "*Temures promised the garrison of Sebastia, that if they would surrender,* no blood should be spilt. *The garrison surrendered, and Temures buried them all alive. Now Temures fulfilled the promise in one sense, and in the sense in which he intended it at the time, but not in the sense in which the garrison of Sebastia actually received it; nor in the sense in which Temures knew that the garrison received it; which last sense he was in conscience bound to perform it in.*" *Paley's Philosophy, page 85.*

(6) *In a celebrated law case, (Pasley against Freeman, Term Reports, 3 vol.) Mr. Justice Buller asserts that "every deceit comprehends a lie."*

(7) *A committee of the Senate of the United States, Mr. Bradley, a democrat, chairman, have set forth, in strong terms, the perfidy of "the conduct which first abandoned, and then ruined," Hamet Caramanli. Indeed the meanness, treachery, and duplicity, which were exhibited towards that ally of a nation, which, as Mr. Jefferson said in one of his messages, "by establishing a character of liberality and magnanimity, gains in the friendship and respect of others, more than the worth of money," was never exceeded, except in the case of the aforesaid Temures.*

(8) *The poor deluded, but probably well-meaning followers of Miranda, did not apprehend when they embarked in an expedition fitted out* under the eye of the government, *and the* superintendence of its officers, *that that government, by afterwards* disclaiming any knowledge or connexion with the enterprise, would virtually declare them pirates. *But it seems that our great men at helm are determined that their perfidy shall be proverbial. But surely they will be arraigned before the bar of the public, and the blood of the innocent will be required at their hands.*

(9) *Or, as expressed by an able writer, (see page 21 of the Weekly Inspector,) "who, by means of one agent, allured an army of Arabs to march across the deserts of Lybia; and by another surrendered their interests and lives to an implacable enemy at Derne."*

(10) *The President of the United States is ex-officio the guardian of that neutrality, which has been so beneficial to our commerce.*

(11) *Genet attempted to fit out an armament in violation of our neutrality.*

To burn and to pillage
Any city or village;

Provided, in case
Such a city or place
Should not be well known
As at war with your own—

Arrest you their leaders,
And stop their procedures;
Their agents likewise,
Who furnish'd supplies (12).

And the prudent police,
For keeping the peace,
Gave powers that were ample,
Like this for a sample.

He had power to rally
The force in each alley,
Men, women, and cattle,
By springing his rattle (13).

But not to enlarge,
The man had his charge,
And went to his post
As sober as most.

And along came one night
A poor beggarly wight,
To ask for some aid
THE NEXT TOWN TO INVADE (14).

And said, sir, in fact,
That town must be sack'd,
'Cause the people are slaves
To vile lazy knaves (15).

I wish to apprize
Your honour likewise,
That 'tis a town which is
Abounding with riches:

Has mountains, I'm told,
Pure silver and gold,
And Afric surpasses
In ebony lasses!

I've a scheme to attack it,
And if you will back it,
You'll share in the profit,
Which can't but come of it.

For though I'm the man
To head such a plan,
The *tippy-toptissimo*
For a Generalissimo;

I must have resources
In money and forces,
And arms, ammunition,
For this expedition.

Now pray let me rally
Some men from your alley,
For there's a bold band
Who will lend me a hand

The watchman replied,
Sir, I should take pride
In granting my aid
To a plan so well laid—

Will do all I can,
As a *mere private man*,
But am, *as a watchman*,
Not up to your notch, man (16).

I've often times wish'd
Those Dons were all dish'd;
But that's *inter pos*,
That is, *keep it close*.

And now should you sally,
In force from our alley,
You'd certainly show wit
To not let me know it.

There are guns and cannon
For driving a plan on
In the town magazine—
You know what I mean.

If you take them away,
(Now mind what I say,)

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(12) "*If any person shall, within the territory of the United States, begin or set on foot, or provide or prepare, the means for any military expedition or enterprise, to be carried on from thence against the territory or dominions of any foreign Prince or state, with whom the United States are at peace; every such person so offending shall, upon conviction, be adjudged guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall suffer fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the court, &c.*" *Act of June 5, 1794, vol. III. p. 88.*

(13) "*In every case in which a vessel shall be fitted out and armed, or attempted to be so fitted out and armed, &c. or in which any military expedition or enterprise shall be begun or set on foot, &c. it shall, and may be lawful for the President of the United States, or such other person as he shall have empowered for that purpose, to employ such part of the land or naval forces of the United States, or of the militia, as shall be judged necessary for the purpose of taking possession of, and detaining, any such ship or vessel,*" *&c. &c.*

(14) *See the account of the interview between a certain general, and a certain head of department, as stated in Ogden's memorial.*

(15) *Carraccas is said to be rich, and under the despotism of the indolent Spaniards.*

(16) "*Some blame has been attached to the administration, for not proceeding against Miranda immediately on the alleged developement of his views. But this, so far as it is entertained by honest minds, has arisen from an omission to distinguish between the duties of a government, and an individual. An individual in the transactions of private life, occupies a wide field of action. It is his duty to do all the good, and avoid all the evil he can,*" *&c.* "*The case, however, is directly inverted with respect to governments*" *—And more stuff.*—National Intelligencer, Aug. 6th.—*Very pretty to be sure!*—*But if the* President of the United States *goes to the*—— *for mal-administration, what will become of the* individual Thomas Jefferson?—*See Weekly Inspector, No. 3.*

'Twill be a malfeasance,
IF DONE IN MY PRESENCE.

But, nevertheless,
I wish you success;
Your countersign—tut!
And my eyes shall be shut.

Our adventurer goes
Under Argus's nose,
And *blusters* and *blusters*,
And a gang quickly musters.

But his troops were defeated,
Like pirates were treated (17),
And, sad to relate,
A vile death was their fate.

Our *watchman* now found
The scheme all aground,
And sought to disclaim
Any part of the blame.

To wipe off suspicion,
That this expedition
Had one scintillation
Of his approbation,

Makes after the fry,
Stop thief! hue and cry!
Though he knew all and each
Were out of his reach.

Now falls on his agents,
His puppets, and pageants,
His own go-betweens
In these singular scenes.

Though they furnish'd supplies
Beneath his own eyes,
And had his assent
Every step that they went!

This conduct so base,
Caus'd his country disgrace;
Was the foundation for
A long bloody war (18).

Now, this being true,
I will leave it to you,
What sort of a fate
The wretch should await.

(17) *Miranda's schooners captured, &c.*

(18) *The Spaniards and the French have a plausible, and what, by the laws of nations would be called a* just cause of war *against the U. S. originating in the mal-conduct of administration in the Miranda expedition: and the* seventeen millions *notwithstanding, we believe they intend to* " try to do us *the most harm.*"

DEMOCRATS ARE NOT REPUBLICANS.

We believe that most of our blustering demagogues, who make such flaming pretences to vast zeal for liberty, begin their career with intentions which are tolerably pure. Public good, if not their *primary*, is at least their *secondary*, object, and where it does not clash immediately with their *private* interests, they wish to be pretty good patriots. The great fault with the major part of them is, that they are *wrong headed*—possess strong feelings, passions, and appetites, and in some instances no inconsiderable portion of what may be called genius, with very little judgment, or common sense. Their intellectual powers, although frequently glittering and sometimes splendid, are not of that kind which can enable them to distinguish between *truth* and *falsehood*, but like the knowledge of Ralpho,

' Some call its *gifts*, and some *new light*,
' A liberal art that costs no pains
' Of study, industry—or brains.'

This truth was never more apparent than in the various appellations which our anti-federalists have assumed, as designating their party, before they stumbled on one which conveyed the idea which they wished to communicate. They were first jacobins, and then democrats, &c. till now, forsooth, says Duane, who appears to be the nomenclator of the party, they are democratic-republicans. They might, however, as well call themselves democratic-monarchy-men, democratic-aristocrats, genuine-republican-tyrants, white-blackbirds, honest thieves, or use any other appellative, which is a contradiction in terms. But that we may confound them in their devices, or at least force them to practise under some new disguise, we would inform them, that professing to be *democrats*, they acknowledge that they are enemies to the constitution and government of the United States; which we shall prove by definitions of democracy, taken from the writings of some of our ablest politicians.

" Nothing can be more erroneous than the opinion, that the government of the United States is a democracy. IT HAS NOT A SINGLE FEATURE OF THAT FORM OF GOVERNMENT. SOME HAVE CALLED IT A REPRESENTATIVE DEMOCRACY, BUT THIS IS A CONTRADICTION IN TERMS, AND AS IMPROPER AS TO CALL IT A DEMOCRATIC-ARISTOCRACY; for democracy signifies a government by the people themselves,

and a representative government is where the government is not by the people, but by representatives for that purpose, elected by the people, and to whom they have delegated the power of administering the government." *Swift on the Government of the U. S.*

"The error, which limits republican governments to a narrow district, has been unfolded and refuted in preceding papers. I remark here only, that it seems to owe its rise and prevalence chiefly to the confounding of a republic with a democracy."——"In a democracy the people meet and exercise the government in person: in a republic they assemble and administer it by their representatives and agents." *Hamilton.*

A series of papers, with the title of "THOUGHTS AND REFLECTIONS ON THE PRESENT STATE OF AFFAIRS," *has lately appeared in that excellent paper, the* BOSTON REPERTORY. *The following is but a* miniature sketch *of the valuable* originals.

In pointing out and lamenting the apathy with which the mass of the people in all ages and countries have viewed those great political events which have decided the fate of millions, the writer thus eloquently descants.

"The long departed nations whom the conqueror's sword has cut off, still speak to tell us how long they struggled, and why they fell. The extinguished commonwealths, from the ashes of that unquenchable fire that their own divisions had kindled, now teach that wisdom which they themselves would seldom hear, *and faction* no longer mingles its clamours with their warnings.

"We too, of this age, have seen enough of political revolutions; certainly more than happened in any sixteen years of the Roman history. The monarchy of France sunk before our eyes, like the plain of *Sodom*. In its place appeared the *dead sea* of a military democracy, black, bitter, giving life to nothing, and killing with its exhalations. Every republic in Europe, without exception, has snuffed the infection, has snuffed the contagion, and is dead. All the monarchies nominally arbitrary, and yet really checked by laws, by privileged orders in the state, by ancient and revered customs, and still more by manners, all, all are gone, except Russia—and the continent is subject to an ostentatious despotism, more like that of *Severus* than *Augustus*, and indeed more like that of *Parthia* than of *Rome*. Bonaparte seems more ambitious to pass for an Attila or a Jenghis Kahn, than an Antoninus or a Trajan.

"All this we have seen, with much vacant wonder; some curiosity, and little instruction. We are oppressed with the mass, the multitude, and the confusion of events. We mistake much, we forget more. *Faction* has been busy to distort the facts; to pervert the inferences, and, above all, to hide the terrible results, which are now hastening to their consummation.

"For though we have hitherto looked upon Europe, as if only speculative questions were depending, as if the fall of states might affect our commerce, but could never concern our safety, yet the discerning few already see, and events will soon flash terror to the blind, so that all men will be convinced, that *probably* our republic will have, like the fallen states of Europe, to renounce its independence, or to sustain a toilsome, long, and bloody contest to assert it.—"If, from despair or weakness, Great-Britain should withdraw from the contest, or should fall in it, we fall or stand by our strength and valour."—After remarking that independence was not granted by Providence to nations "who habitually prefer *gain* to *glory*," and that the "base are the artificers of their own fetters," the writer proceeds:

"The battle of Austerlitz removed every obstacle on land;—Mr. Fox's peace, if he should make one, would remove all impediment by sea to the universal empire of Bonaparte by sea and land. *With Europe, including England, at his feet, we must have him for an enemy or a master.*"

The writer proceeds to state the almost utter impossibility of opening the

eyes of a nation, so as to render visible objects which thwart their inclination: says that our demagogues are so depraved, that "It is even far from certain that they could not be reconciled to become prefects under Bonaparte, and it is even perfectly certain that they would sooner take a commission from him than risk a shot from his troops." That in case of the ascendency of Bonaparte, we should, like the Dutch, be accommodated for a while with the title of allies, under a grand pensionary perhaps, and then a king, according to the last French fashion, would *crown* our genuine republicanism; and concludes his first number with the following just observation:

"A nation that cherishes delusion, because it wants nerves to contemplate the tremendous approach of its dangers, might lose its liberty, and still sleep soundly in its chains."

(To be continued.)

In the National Intelligencer of the 10th inst. are "THOUGHTS on the subject of NAVAL power in the UNITED STATES of America; and on certain means of encouraging and protecting their commerce and manufactures." No. 1.

This is such a compound of something *like intellect*, and *sheer madness*, that it defies all analysis. We will, however, express our ideas on the subject, in fewer words than this man has sentences.

"In the first place, (he says in substance,) a navy may destroy our liberty." So a man may cut his throat with a *dull knife*; therefore let us abolish the use of steel.

2. "*Impressments* arise from a naval establishment. The seaman may be torn from his family and forced to serve the public, without an adequate compensation."

And are we obliged to adopt the bad, and reject the good of every establishment? A house may be burnt by culinary fire, or struck with lightning from heaven. Shall we then live in caves, and abolish the use of fire?

3. "A navy will sink the nation by its expenses."

Pray, was a man ever made poor by taking money from one pocket and putting it into another? I tell you, sir, the money expended in building a navy will not go out of the country.

4. "The navy of Great-Britain is a splendid instrument of ruin."

Without a navy, however, she would be a province of France, and the whole world at the feet of the most rapacious tyrant that ever disgraced humanity.

Without an American navy, we shall soon have no commerce; without a commerce, we shall have no revenue; without a revenue, no government. Then huzza for the "*rights of man*," and "the cave of the mountain!"

SEVENTEEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS!

"*O Lord! O Lord! O Lord! O Lord!*
"*Fine doings these, upon my word!*"

Our immaculate administration have paid, and have to pay, no less a sum than *seventeen millions of dollars* to the *common enemy of mankind!* And this will probably go to purchase bayonets to be plunged in the bosoms of American freemen! Well may every native American citizen accost each promoter of such a measure, in language similar to that of Shylock in the play: "*Thou stick'st a dagger in me:*—I shall never see my cash again! *Seventeen millions of dollars!*——* ONE THOUSAND CART LOADS OF SILVER DOLLARS!!!"

* *Seventeen millions of dollars would nearly load one thousand carts, allowing half a ton for each.*

Extract of a letter, dated Nantz, Aug. 1st, 1806.

"PEACE IS MADE—it is not officially announced, but from good authority; I KNOW it was signed *two days ago.*"

The Editor of the *People's Friend*, expresses his apprehensions respecting the peace which is said to be on the tapis, in the following style:—

"We repeat it, we will not believe that peace is made, till we see it gazetted; and then will aver, that the sun which dawns upon that event, will be the darkest that ever rose upon the face of creation, since the transgression of our first parents brought death into the world."

"HOW WE APPLES SWIM!"

James Cheetham, a renegado Englishman, (who, as a paddy said, had he *lived* in his *own country* till this time, would have been *hung* years and years ago,) is the Editor of a Newspaper in this place, which he has the impudence to stile the "AMERICAN CITIZEN!!" This is, however, we conclude, an oratorical flourish, or what rhetoricians call a Metonymy, (a figure of speech, in which one word is put for another,) and means, in the vulgar tongue, an *imported sham patriot*, paid by the year *to lie* for a faction.

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The conduct of our administration, in attempting to destroy commerce, (or which is the same thing, refusing to protect it,) when they derive from duties on commerce their sole means of support, puts us in mind of what befel an unfortunate Hibernian, who was a calculator of Mr. Jefferson's stamp. The honest fellow was employed to lop a limb which branched horizontally from the trunk of a large tree, some fifty feet from the ground. Putting himself on the outside of the branch, Mr. Pat very deliberately cut it off *between* his own station and the trunk of the tree. Of course down come Mr. Sagacity, branch and all!

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SPANISH AGGRESSIONS.

A gentleman at Natches has written to his friend at Baltimore, that about the 18th of July last, a detachment consisting of 308 Spanish troops, were in pursuit of Major Freeman;—had cut down at Caddo, and carried away, a flag of the United States, which the inhabitants had hoisted.—He likewise informs, that six companies of cavalry, containing one hundred each, with several pieces of cannon, had arrived at Montrey, and that several companies of troops were on their way from St. Antonio.

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There is now no doubt of Miranda's defeat, and that he has been obliged to re-embark; and is said to be at the island of Aruba.

The redoubtable EL MARQUIS DE CASA YRUJO, &c. &c. has been confirmed in his appointment of Ambassador from Spain to the United States. Mr. Jefferson made an abortive *effort* to dismiss him in January last, but the Lilliputian Ambassador stood his ground, and hurled defiance to the throne of our Brodignag Emperor, and informed him, "*That the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his Catholic Majesty near the United States, received no orders except from his sovereign.*"

FROM THE ALBANY GAZETTE.

DIED—On the 9th September, at the mansion-house of Stephen Van Rensellaer, Esq. after a lingering illness, which he bore with becoming fortitude and resignation, the honourable WILLIAM PATERSON, one of the Associate Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States. In Mr. Paterson the country has lost an able, independent, and upright Judge, a real and enlightened patriot; and the state of New-Jersey one of its most valuable and respected citizens.

LAST FROM EUROPE.

There is still much talk about peace, but we think little probability that such an event will soon take place. Lord Lauderdale has gone to Paris Minister Plenipotentiary from Great-Britain, but it is probable that he will make a mere Malmsbury tour, without effecting any accommodation. *The expedition* which is fitting out from England, precludes the idea of peace being in contemplation. Troops are embarking at Portsmouth, destined to Sicily.

The Emperor of Russia is said to be on the eve of a war with the Porte, who is to be assisted by a French army collecting in Dalmatia.—Bonaparte has required of the King of Spain to receive an Ambassador from his late manufactured King of Naples. His Catholic Majesty is likewise very politely invited to *dethrone his own daughter*, the Queen of Etruria, to accommodate some creature of the Gallic despot; and likewise, he is further requested to consent to the incorporation of four of his provinces, Catalonia, Arragon, Navarre, and Biscay, with France: thus making the river Ebro the boundary between France and Spain, instead of the Pyrenees. The Court of Spain made strong remonstrances, but was frightened into a compliance.

It is, we believe, not yet ascertained that France has made a separate peace with Russia.

—

IMPROMPTU, *on hearing a person decry the long-winded productions which appear in the Aurora.*

Against the dull demagogue rattle away,
He's a wonderful man, spite of all you can say.
His pen's like a race horse—then silence your prate;
For it runs very fast, and *it carries no weight.*

"MONITOR, No. 2." In our next.

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